

REMARKS

The following remarks form a full and complete response to the Office Action mailed May 5, 2008. Claims 1-11, 17-23, and 39-43 are pending in this application and are submitted for consideration.

Information Disclosure Statement

The Office has indicated that the information disclosure statement filed on February 8, 2008 fails to comply with 37 C.F.R. § 1.98(a)(2) because the Applicants failed to supply a legible copy of one of the cited reference. Applicants now enclose a copy of Non-Patent Literature Document No. 1 (Office Action mailed November 19, 2007 concerning U.S. Patent Application No. 10/644,061). In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully request that the Office initial and consider the SB08 form filed on February 8, 2008.

Claim Rejections 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 1, 2, 10, and 11 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,727,951 to Ho et al. ("Ho"). Applicants traverse the rejection on the basis that claims 1, 2, 10, and 11 recite subject matter not disclosed by Ho.

Claim 1 recites a system for evaluating relationships between learning targets, wherein each learning target is a discrete learnable concept. The system includes a means for creating a learning map and a means for assessing whether the learning target dependencies expressed by the learning map are accurate based on assessment data. A learning map is an acyclic directed network that expresses learning target dependencies including precursor and postcursor relationships between learning targets. A first learning target is a precursor of a second learning target if lack of knowledge of the first learning target implies a lack of knowledge of the second learning target and a first learning target is a postcursor of a second learning target if knowledge of the first learning target implies knowledge of the second learning target. Stated differently, if lack of knowledge of a designated learning target (D) implies (probabilistically) lack of knowledge of another learning target (A), then D is a precursor of A. If knowledge of a designated learning target D implies (probabilistically) knowledge of another learning target A, then D is a postcursor of A.

Ho discloses a computer-aided educational system and method to further a student's understanding in a subject through associating the subject's different areas that the student has studied. *See* Ho at col. 1, lines 40-45. Each subject can be divided into relationship items and major topics. *See* Ho at col. 3, lines 34-40. Each major topic can be subdivided into minor topics and minor topics can be subdivided into line-items. *Id.* For instance, the major subject "High School Algebra" could be divided into minor topics of "decimal numbers", "polynomials", "linear equations", "quadratic equations", "integers", etc. The minor topic "integers" might have "addition & subtraction", "multiplication", "division", etc. as line items. *See* Ho at col. 3, line 41 – col. 4, line 41. Ho further discloses that a relationship item relates two or more items, which can be line-items or relationship items. *See* Ho at col. 4, lines 42 – 64. Ho, however, fails to disclose a means for creating a learning map with learning target dependencies including precursor and postcursor relationships, as recited in claim 1.

The Office appears to suggest that Ho's relationship items are the same as a means for creating a learning map with learning target dependencies including precursor and postcursor relationships. *See* Office Action at 3. They are not.

Relationship items merely relate two items. *See* Ho at col. 4, lines 42-44. For instance, a relationship item might relate fractions and polynomials by showing that you can divide one polynomial by another (e.g., R1 showing $(x+2)/(x^2-3x+4)$). That these two items are related by the relationship item implies no dependency between the two items; the related items are not precursors or postcursors of one another. By contrast, claim 1 recites a learning map with learning target dependencies including precursor and postcursor relationships. Accordingly, Ho fails to disclose each and every element of claim 1. Applicants, therefore, respectfully request the withdrawal of the rejection of claim 1 and its dependent claims 2, 10, and 11.

Claim Rejections 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 3-8 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Ho in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,852,822 to Srinivasan et al. ("Srinivasan"). Applicants traverse the rejection on the basis that claims 3-8 recite subject matter neither disclosed nor suggested by the combination of Ho and Srinivasan. For instance, claims 3-8 are patentable for at least the same reasons stated above with respect to claim 1, from which they depend. Like Ho, Srinivasan fails

to teach or suggest a learning map with learning target dependencies including precursor and postcursor relationships. Applicants, therefore, respectfully request the withdrawal of the rejection of claims 3-8.

Claim 9 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) for being unpatentable over Ho. Applicants traverse the rejection on the basis that claim 9 recites subject matter neither disclosed nor suggested by Ho. For instance, claim 9 is patentable for at least the same reasons stated above with respect to claim 1, from which it depends. Applicants, therefore, respectfully request the withdrawal of the rejection of claim 9.

Claims 17-23 and 39-43 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Ho in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,144,838 to Sheehan ("Sheehan"). Applicants traverse the rejection on the basis that claims 17-23 and 39-43 recite subject matter neither disclosed nor suggested by the combination of Ho and Sheehan.

Claim 17 recites a method for creating a learning map. According to the method, a set of learning targets is specified. Each learning target is a discrete learnable concept. Next, learning target dependency relationships for the specified learning targets are specified. A conditional probability table, which includes inference values based on the specified set of learning targets and specified learning target dependency relationships, is next created or updated. An acyclic directed network corresponding to the conditional probability table, wherein the acyclic directed network comprises a node for each specified learning target and one or more arcs for illustrating specified learning target dependency relationships, is then displayed.

Claim 17 is patentable over the combination of Ho and Sheehan because the combination of Ho and Sheehan fails to disclose each and every element of claim 17. For instance, the combination fails to disclose specifying learning target dependency relationships for the specified learning targets. The Examiner suggests that the relationship items described in Ho disclose this element. *See* Office Action at 5; Ho at col. 4, lines 42-64. However, as discussed above with respect to claim 1, the relationship items disclosed in Ho merely relate two items. There is no dependency relationship between the two items, as required by claim 17. Sheehan fails to remedy the deficiency of Ho in this respect. For at least this reason, claim 17 is patentable over the combination of Ho and Sheehan.

Claim 17 is also patentable over the combination of Ho and Sheehan because the

combination fails to disclose inference values based on the specified learning targets and the learning target dependency relationships. The Examiner suggests that Ho discloses this feature in Fig. 5 and at col. 6, lines 15-40. *See* Office Action at 6. The disclosure of this section, however, merely relates to determining how frequently an un-learned relationship item is selected versus how frequently an un-learned line-item is selected. *See* Ho at col. 6, lines 20-22 (“Based on the probability P , a line-item is selected $(100 \cdot P)\%$ of the time and a relationship-item $(100 \cdot (1 - P))\%$ of the time”). Accordingly, claim 17 is patentable over the combination of Ho and Sheehan for the additional reason that the combination fails to disclose inference values as recited by claim 17. Applicants, therefore, respectfully request the withdrawal of the rejection of claim 17.

Claim 18 discloses a method for creating a learning map. Claim 18 includes the step of, for each specified learning target, specifying the learning targets that are precursors or postcursors of the learning target, thereby specifying precursor/postcursor learning target pairs, wherein a first learning target is a precursor of a second learning target if lack of knowledge of the first learning target implies a lack of knowledge of the second learning target and a first learning target is a postcursor of a second learning target if knowledge of the first learning target implies knowledge of the second learning target. Claim 18 also includes the step of specifying a postcursor inference value and a precursor inference value for each precursor/postcursor learning target pair. As discussed above with respect to claim 1, Ho fails to disclose learning targets that are precursors and/or postcursors of each other. Additionally, as discussed above with respect to claim 17, Ho fails to disclose inference values. Sheehan fails to remedy the deficiencies of Ho. Accordingly, claim 18 is patentable over the combination of Ho and Sheehan, because Ho and Sheehan fail to disclose or suggest each and every element of claim 1. Applicants, therefore, respectfully request the withdrawal of the rejection of claim 18 and its dependent claims 19-21.

Claim 22 recites a method for determining a postcursor inference value for a precursor/postcursor learning target pair in a learning map. Claim 23 recites a method for determining a precursor inference value for a precursor/postcursor learning target pair in a learning map. Essential to both claims is the concept of a precursor and postcursor relationships. As discussed above with respect to claim 1, Ho lacks any disclosure relating to precursor and postcursor relationships. Sheehan fails to remedy the deficiencies of Ho. Applicants, therefore, respectfully request the withdrawal of the rejection of claims 22 and 23 as well as claims 42 and

43, respectively dependent thereon.

Claim 39 recites a method for creating learning maps that target specific subsets of students. According to the method, a first learning map is created. The accuracy of the first learning map with respect to a first group of students is verified. If the learning map is not accurate with respect to the first group of students, a second learning map is created by modifying the first learning map. The second learning map is accurate with respect to the first group of students. The knowledge state of at least one student evaluated in the first group is evaluated with the second learning map by: (1) administering an assessment to the student; (2) recording the student's responses to each item in the assessment; (3) selecting a learning target from the second learning map; (4) determining the student's responses to items that target the learning target selected from the second learning map; and (5) determining the probability that the student knows the selected learning target.

Despite the Examiner's suggestion (*see* Office Action at 8), Ho fails to disclose the method of claim 39. For instance, Ho fails to disclose either creating a first learning map, verifying the accuracy of the learning map, and if the first learning map is not accurate, creating a second learning map by modifying the first learning map. The Examiner's official notice fails to remedy the deficiencies of Ho. Applicants, therefore, respectfully request the withdrawal of the rejection of claim 39 and its dependent claims 40-41.

CONCLUSION

In view of the above, all objections and rejections have been sufficiently addressed. Applicants submit that the application is now in condition for allowance and request that claims 1-11, 17-23 and 39-43 be allowed and this application passed to issue.


In the event that this paper is not timely filed, the Applicants respectfully petition for an appropriate extension of time. Any fees for such an extension together with any additional fees may be charged to Counsel's Deposit Account No. 02-2135.

If for any reason the Examiner determines that the application is not now in condition for allowance, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner contact, by telephone, the Applicants' undersigned attorney at the indicated telephone number to arrange for an interview to expedite the disposition of this application.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: July 7, 2008

By


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U.S. Application No. 10/777,212
Attorney Docket No. 2736-126

The attached copy of an Office Action dated
November 19, 2007 is in response to the July 7, 2008
Response to Final Office Action mailed May 5, 2008.



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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/644,061	08/20/2003	Richard James Lee	2736-119	4356
6449 7590 11/19/2007 ROTHWELL, FIGG, ERNST & MANBECK, P.C. 1425 K STREET, N.W. SUITE 800 WASHINGTON, DC 20005			EXAMINER HADIZONOOZ, BANAFSHEH	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3714	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			11/19/2007	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

PTO-PAT-Email@rfem.com

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/644,061	LEE ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Banafsheh Hadizonooz	3714	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 August 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 9-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 9-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 09 August 2007 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>05/01/2007</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Detailed Action

In response to the amendment filed on 08/09/2007, claims 9-14 and 16-22 are pending.

This action is made Final.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 9-14 and 16-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being anticipated by Altenhofen et al. (US 2003/0152902) in view of Wood et al (US 2003/0129576).

1. **[claim 9]:** With respect to claim 9, Altenhofen describes a method for the development of instruction and testing material (e.g. offline learning system) employing an item bank (e.g. content repository) comprising a first set of items, wherein each item is associated with a content area, comprising:

enabling a user of the system to select the content area(e.g. selecting an offline course) , See P.1, [0008],

enabling the user to select a learning target within the content area (e.g. metadata), See P.1, [0008]

receiving an indication that the user has selected a learning target (e.g. offline manager processing the user's selection), wherein the selected learning target is associated with a recommended test (e.g. test items), said recommended test comprising a second set of items (e.g. science test, math test...), See Figure 1 and 2 and P.1, [0014], wherein said second set of items is a subset of said first set of items (e.g. Sub course 1). See P.11, [0153].

Determining related indicators of the learning target wherein a related indicator is a precursor (e.g. learner qualifications) or post cursor(s) (e.g. competencies or Knowledge) of the selected learning target (See P.4, [0063] and P.3, [0056]-[0057]).

However, Altenhofen does not explicitly disclose displaying a user interface to the user with item identifiers associated with specific learning target and depth of knowledge.

Wood et al discloses an item identifier (e.g. ID numbers) for each item included in the second set of items and displays the selected learning target (e.g. numerals, number sense, etc)) and determined related indicators (e.g. shadings and numeral zones). See P.12, [0117] and Fig 5A. Wood does not expressly teach displaying the table to the user. However, Wood discloses presenting the steps that are disclosed in the table to the user (See P.12, [0117]). The table of the Wood's invention and the instant application both serve the same purpose to navigate the user through the steps that are disclosed in the table, hence displaying the table to the user would have been is

the matter of design choice. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the features of Wood's invention into the method and system of Altenhofen in order to design a user friendlier interface.

2. **[Claim 10]:** regarding claim 10, Altenhofen further disclose a method, wherein the selected learning target (e.g. curriculum) has one or more depths of knowledge (e.g. introductory and advanced) associated therewith. See P.8, [0114].

3. **[Claims 11-14]:** Regarding claims 11-14, Altenhofen discloses an off-line computer based learning method, wherein the subjects are displayed to the user in on a user interface screen. Altenhofen does not expressly disclose a method, wherein the user interface screen comprises an item selection matrix...comprising a plurality of rows and a plurality of columns, each row corresponding a learning target and each column corresponding row and column.

Wood et al discloses a system, comprising an item selection matrix (e.g. competency matrices) ...each row corresponding a learning target and each column corresponding to a depth of knowledge (e.g. Fig 5A, task names and numerical zone)... each item included, the item identifier for the item is displayed in the row and column (e.g. the ID numbers and zone allocations in Fig. 5A). See P.4; [0032].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate method of displaying user performance of course material in a selection matrix as disclosed by Wood into the method for the development

of instructional and course materials as disclosed by Altenhofen in order to provide a bar chart that better displays the user's current state of learning.

4. **[Claim 16]:** Regarding claim 16, Altenhofen discloses a method comprising the steps of determining post-cursor (e.g. competencies) (See P.4, [0063]) and precursor (e.g. learner qualifications) (See P.1,[0016]) of the selected learner target.

5. **[Claim 17]:** regarding claim 17, Altenhofen discloses in his invention that the table of contents may be highlighted in color. See P.10, [0142].

6. **[Claim 18, 19]:** Regarding claim 18 and 19 Altenhofen discloses a method, further comprising the step of enabling the user to select one recommended test from a set of available recommended tests (e.g. pretests and post tests), See P.15, [0213]; wherein the selected test is associated with a third set of knowledge items (e.g. learning unit 3). See Fig 22. However, Altenhofen does not expressly disclose displaying item identifier for each item included in the third set of items. Wood et al discloses displaying to the user a user interface screen that displays an item identifier for each item and displays the selected learning target and determined related indicators. See Fig 5A. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the features of the system of Wood et al into the method and system of Altenhofen in order to design a better user interface.

7. **[Claim 21]:** Regarding claim 22, Altenhofen discloses determining a content area selected by a user (e.g. selecting an offline course)(See P.1, [0008]), determining an education level (e.g. qualifications) (See P.7, [0113]), determining a state wherein the state is associated with one or more sets of state performance indicators (See P.4,

[0063], with each set of said state performance indicators being associated with a content area and an education level(e.g. knowledge level)(See Fig.4). Altenhofen does not expressly disclose displaying in a first column of table each of the learning targets included in the set of learning targets associated with the selected content area and education level. For each learning target displaying in the first column of the table, determining the selected state's performance indicators corresponding to the learning target and displaying said state's performance indicator in a cell of the table that is in the same row as the learning target and in a second column of the table. Wood discloses a math-based matrix wherein the set of learning targets (e.g. tasks) are displayed in the first column and the performance indicators are placed in the same row in the second column (See Fig.5A). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the features of Wood's invention into the system and method of Altenhofen in order to transfer the learner's performance data to the user's computer.

8. **[claim 22]:** Regarding claim 22, Altenhofen further discloses enabling the user to select a viewpoint and update the information (See P.9,[0132]).

Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Altenhofen (US 2003/0152902) in view of Wood et al (2003/0129576) as applied to claim 9 above and further in view of Heinberg (US 5,954,516) .

9. **[Claim 20]:** Regarding claim 20, the system and method of Altenhofen/Wood et al. does not expressly disclose enabling users to modify or write test questions. However, Heinberg discloses a system, wherein test takers are given the opportunity to write test questions in order to evaluate their mastery of a body of knowledge. See Abstract. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate method of enabling users to create new tests and modify existing tests as disclosed in Heinberg into the method of Altenhofen/Wood et al. in order to better evaluate students' competency level in a specific subject matter.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 08/09/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument regarding the "post-cursors" feature of the claimed invention, examiner has changed the cited paragraph. Also, examiner notes that Altenhofen expressly mentions that competencies could be assigned to structural elements such as sub-course (See P.4, [0063]). Altenhofen further discloses knowledge types, which are course specific and are acquired in the process of learning a course (See P.3, [0056]-[0057]). Furthermore, post-cursors are inevitably acquired by the majority of students taking a particular course. For example, it is understood that by taking a course in mathematics the analytical skills of the majority of students will increase in variable degrees. Therefore, determining a post-cursor does not make the claimed invention patentably distinct.

Regarding the applicant's argument with respect to user interface feature of the claimed invention, examiner notes that Wood's invention is an interactive learning appliance, which consists of a computer readable medium to present problems to the user. The only way that problems can be presented to the user in a computer readable medium is through an interface. Wood also discloses that the output device is a liquid crystal display (See Claim 7). Furthermore, applicant argues that Wood discloses a matrix for a math-based learning appliance, but it does not disclose displaying the matrix to the user. Wood discloses displaying the steps that are included in the matrix to the user (See P.12, [0117], Lines 22-24), therefore displaying the steps in tabulated format to the user would have been a matter of design choice.

With respect to applicant's argument regarding "item identifiers", examiner notes that Wood discloses ID numbers in the column to the left of the items. Item identifiers of Wood's invention do not single out the items comprising a recommended test; however by numbering all the items listed, it is easier to select the items that are comprised of a recommended test.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Banafsheh Hadizonooz whose telephone number is 571-272-1242. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00.

Application/Control Number:
10/644,061
Art Unit: 3714

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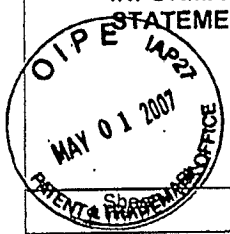
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert Pezzuto can be reached on (571) 272- 6788. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

BH

11/01/2007



ROBERT E. PEZZUTO
SUPERVISORY PRIMARY EXAMINER

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT 	Complete if Known			
	Application Number	10/644,081		
	Filing Date	August 20, 2003		
	First Named Inventor	Richard LEE		
	Group Art Unit	3714		
	Examiner Name	Banafsheh HADIZONOOZ		
	Confirmation No.	4356		
1	of	1	Attorney Docket Number	2736-119

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS					
Examiner Initials*	Cite No. ¹	U.S. Patent Document		Name of Patentee or Applicant of Cited Document	Date of Publication of Cited Document MM-DD-YYYY
		Number	Kind Code ² (if known)		
/BH/		7,165,012		Swanson	1/16/2007
/BH/		7,137,821		Jorgensen, et al.	11/21/2006
/BH/		7,121,830		Kaplan, et al.	10/17/2006
Examiner Signature	/Banafsheh Hadizonooz/		Date Considered	11/05/2007	

*EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.

¹Unique citation designation number. ²See attached Kinds of U.S. Patent Documents. ³Enter Office that issued the document, by the two-letter code. ⁴For Japanese patent documents, the indication of the year of the reign of the Emperor must precede the serial number of the patent document. ⁵Kind of document by the appropriate symbols as indicated on the document under WIPO Standard ST, 18 if possible. ⁶Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language translation is attached. AB indicates that only an English language abstract is attached.

Index of Claims 	Application/Control No. 10644061	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination LEE ET AL.
	Examiner Hadizonooz, Banafsheh	Art Unit 3714

✓	Rejected	-	Cancelled	N	Non-Elected	A	Appeal
=	Allowed	÷	Restricted	I	Interference	O	Objected

<input type="checkbox"/> Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant			<input type="checkbox"/> CPA			<input type="checkbox"/> T.D.			<input type="checkbox"/> R.1.47		
CLAIM		DATE									
Final	Original	11/05/2007									
	1	-									
	2	-									
	3	-									
	4	-									
	5	-									
	6	-									
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